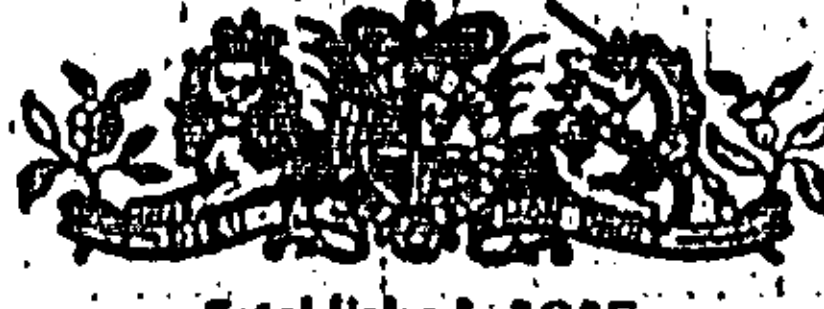


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Malan's Duty

THE decision of the South African Supreme Court to declare the High Court of Parliament Act invalid is important because it sustains the principle that constitutional changes must be made by constitutional means. Dr Malan and his Government have attempted to impose two unconstitutional measures—the removal of voters of mixed race from the common voters roll, and the creation of a Parliamentary High Court endowed with powers to overrule the judicial and appeal courts of South Africa. The Malan Government enjoyed no popular mandate for either legislative acts. Both were thrust through Parliament in the face of considerable opposition, and they have stirred up bitter feelings which have led directly to the recent passive and militant resistance movements. It is the duty of the Malan Government to accept the Supreme Court ruling. Any action that would hold it in contempt would create widespread resentment throughout South Africa, and whatever prestige Dr Malan may today enjoy would be gravely jeopardised.

DR Malan has normal and constitutional opportunities for satisfying himself whether the Supreme Court's decision represents the popular will of the non-Africans. This he can ascertain either at the general election polls, or by a referendum. If he is wise he will test opinion through the polling booths, for he is in a position to make this the main issue in a general election. The qualities and demerits of his Apartheid policy can best be assessed by the electorate. If he is convinced he has a popular majority support for his segregation programme he need not fear the outcome of a general election, or alternatively the result of a referendum. But it has been the rough-shod manner in which he has pushed unconstitutional legislation through Parliament in defiance of court rulings which creates the suspicion that Dr Malan is anything but certain about winning genuinely popular approval of his racial discrimination policies.

Vietnam Situation

THERE are signs that the situation in Indo-China, which, a fortnight ago appeared dangerous, has taken a change for the better. The offensive by the French Union forces, while limited, is meeting with a measure of success. Nevertheless, the situation in Vietnam is no more stabilised than it is in Malaya. The French still have on their hands a campaign much larger in scale than that existing in Malaya, and there is room for sympathy when the French Government repeatedly appeals for more active assistance from the free world in dealing with the Communist threat in Indo-China. When, however, French politicians ask for help in manpower from their allies they raise a difficult question. The United Nations have not yet made the maintenance of Indo-Chinese independence against aggression a common cause, nor have the members of the North Atlantic Alliance. It remains to be seen whether Mr Eisenhower, when he takes over the US Presidential office, will be amenable to French suggestions that such developments take place.

UN OFFICIAL LEAPS TO HIS DEATH

Legal Adviser To The Sec-General

Mr Abraham Feller, 47, close adviser to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, plunged from a bedroom window of his 12th floor apartment on Central Park West. The body landed in a rear courtyard. His wife Alice tried to restrain him but he broke away from her and ran to the window, she told the police. They have a 17-year-old daughter, Caroline.

King Of Libya Reportedly Poisoned

Rome, Nov. 13. The Nuova Agenzia Informazione, a minor Italian news sheet, reported today that King Idris of Libya had been poisoned by Arab nationalists because of his pro-British attitude. No sources were cited for the report.

The news sheet said the King was critically ill and that members of his harem had died.

Italian national news agency said it had received confirmation of the report from its Tripoli correspondent.

Italian newspapers with correspondents in Libya had also heard nothing.

King Idris, 64, was formerly the Emir Seyyed Idris el Sonusi. He was proclaimed the King of all Libya last December after his country—Italy's former African colony—became the first state to be granted independence under the United Nations.

FORCED INTO EXILE

Seyyed Idris became head of the Senussi Arabs of Cyrenaica in 1915 and the Italians recognised him as Emir in 1920. But when the Fascists came to power they brushed this agreement aside and the black-bearded bespectacled ruler was forced into exile.

It was 21 years before he returned on the collapse of Mussolini's empire to be accepted again as undisputed leader of the Senussi tribe. After his return Britain recognised him as head of a government with responsibility over the internal affairs of Cyrenaica, then under British military occupation.

He visited London in 1949. [Reuter adds that with reference to the above story, a check is being made by a Reuter correspondent on the spot, and that the Italian newspaper's story should be treated with reserve.]

Snow Blizzards

Tokyo, Nov. 13. Heavy snow blizzards swept over all parts of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, and large parts of north-east Japan, since last night. Railway authorities reported they were taking every precaution to maintain train schedules. Snow ploughs were used in some areas.—Reuter.

Korea Deadlock Believed Nearing Solution

United Nations, Nov. 13. The deadlock in the Korean armistice talks appeared to be arriving nearer to a solution today after a number of behind the scenes talks among delegates here.

Informed sources said numerous ideas which have been proposed were beginning to crystallise and that the next few days should see new developments.

The latest and most currently favoured idea is that proposed by the Indian delegation and endorsed yesterday by Mr Richard Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs. This would bring all war prisoners to an island off the coast of Korea where they would be released and be allowed to

choose their own future, without any screening or direction from any quarter. The Indian plan, it is learned, is in some respects similar to an Israeli delegation proposal that prisoners should be subjected to no "forcible detention" in the matter of repatriation. An American spokesman said today that the "island idea" was new to its delegation but that it would be examined carefully along with any other proposals to break the deadlock.—Reuter.

Associates said Mr Feller had been under great emotional strain lately because his duties included giving legal advice to Lie and other UN officials in connection with the Congressional inquiry into alleged Communist activities among Americans employed at UN. He had been under the care of a physician, Dr Frederick Bridge, police said.

It was reported at UN that Feller was the American who was being called to testify before the Senate Internal Security sub-committee when it resumes hearings on American Communists in the United Nations. However, it was not immediately confirmed by the sub-committee.

Mr Roy Cohn, special assistant to the Attorney-General, said he and Robert Morris, attorney for the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Internal Security, had questioned Feller recently in connection with subversion in the United Nations.

Cohn said questioning of Feller was in connection with the United Nations loyalty hearings conducted by the sub-committee headed by Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat, Nevada). The hearings ended on Wednesday and Senator McCarran was scheduled to sail at 5 p.m. today for a tour of South America. He had checked out of his hotel and could not be reached immediately for comment on Mr Feller's death.

Mr Cohn did not reveal the line of questioning developed in his and Morris' interview with Feller. Morris said he had spoken to Feller, when asked if he had questioned Feller, but added that Feller was not under subpoena by the committee. Morris said questioning dealt largely with United Nations personnel rather than with Feller himself.

WIFE'S STORY

Mr Feller, who was acting Assistant Secretary-General in charge of legal affairs, fought off his wife Alice, 46, before making his final plunge. Mrs Feller, her voice choked with emotion, sat in the living room of her 12th floor apartment shortly after her husband's death and told how she had spent the morning trying to dissuade him from killing himself.

She said he had had a nervous breakdown about two weeks ago and "felt there were too many things to do and there was no time to get everything done". She said that after their 17-year-old daughter, Caroline, left for her school in Manhattan early this morning, she was left alone with her husband and soon realised he was "in bad shape".

"I would not let him out of my sight," she related. "He was talking suicide very much. He just wanted to die."

"I was afraid to call the neighbours or do anything that would alarm him."

She said she called the family physician and psychiatrist, then sat in the living room with her husband, talking to him and privately praying the doctors would arrive.

RAN INTO BEDROOM

Suddenly, she said, he leaped from the couch and ran through the dining room and kitchen into the rear bedroom.

"I ran after him and got to him as he was opening the bedroom window. He stood on the sill ready to leap out. I was screaming, all the while for someone to come and help and I was trying to hang on to him and keep him from going out."

"But it was too late. He killed himself."

She then added: "The family doctor walked into the apartment a minute later."

Mrs Feller, a small, dark-haired woman who had been married to Feller for 20 years, was asked if the resignation of Trygve Lie as United Nations Secretary-General had affected her husband.

"That was a contributing factor," she said. "But there were lots of other things that upset him."

"It seems to me he cracked suddenly about two weeks ago. I didn't take it seriously at first. One day he would be gay and another he would be very bad."

—United Press.

Collision Kills Nine Children

Johannesburg, Nov. 13. A school bus and a goods train collided on a level crossing near Johannesburg today, killing nine children and injuring five others so seriously that they are not expected to live. The bus driver was also killed in the wreck. Many more children were taken to hospital. There were 40 children, all between the ages of 10 and 13, in the bus, which was completely wrecked. —Associated Press.

JETS COLLIDE

Singapore, Nov. 14. Two RAF Vampire jets collided during a training flight over the Kota Tinggi area in Johore, a terrorist-infested district—yesterday. Wreckage was spotted from the air by searching planes and ground forces were rushed to the scene. No further details are yet available.—United Press.

Released By Reds



Patrick Arnold, a 7-year-old London boy, unable to speak a word of English, who has been living parentless behind the Iron Curtain, has been released by the Reds. Here he is pictured with his father, taking his first look at London.—London Express.

S. Korean Troops Allege Reds Used Gas Shells

South Korean troops, driven from Sniper Ridge early today (Friday), charged without further confirmation, that Chinese Communist artillery fired gas shells into their positions.

Members of a ROK company on the Ridge were quoted by a Korean Division Headquarters as saying that after the shells landed they could not breathe.

American officers with the South Koreans began an immediate investigation. They emphasised that there was no confirmation and that the report should be treated with extreme caution.

They pointed out there had been numerous past instances in the Korean war in which phosphorous or smoke shells, or even fumes from high explosive shells, have been mistaken for gas by soldiers.

A special team of US Chemical Warfare officers was ordered to the front within an hour to make a technical investigation.

Survivors of the Ridge action were being rushed to a medical centre for examination and questioning.

FOUND TO BE ILL

One of the men of the company hit was examined by a doctor, who said the man was definitely ill. However, it was possible that the illness might have come from fumes from old ammunition that had peric acid base, which breaks down into new compounds when cold. If gas was used, it was odourless.

A smashing Chinese infantry attack had driven the South Korean troops from their main positions on Sniper Ridge for the 14th time at 10 minutes after midnight this morning.

The enemy struck with at least four companies—probably elements of two battalions—in an assault that began exactly one hour earlier. The battle followed the typical pattern of the Sniper Ridge night actions in which the Chinese Communists drive down from the North, force the ROKs off the chisel-like slopes of Pinpoint Hill, and re-occupy the hill.

Always before, the ROKs have been able to counter-attack and regain Pinpoint—the night usually belonging to the Chinese and the day to the Allies.

A furious fire fight was still in progress at 2 a.m. with the ROKs still holding their base position at the Camel's Hump at

the South end of Sniper and on Rocky Point, the dominating portion of "Little Finger Ridge" which extends east of Sniper.—Associated Press.

FIVE-DAY HUNT ENDS IN ARREST

Brussels, Nov. 13. A 49-year-old German has been arrested on the Belgian-German frontier after a five-day hunt in a case "with an international angle," police here said tonight.

But they denied earlier reports that the arrested man, Erich Klare, had been accused of stealing secret NATO documents or charged with espionage.

The Belgian Ministry of Justice said in a communique: "There is no question of a theft of military or other documents vital to the security of the state."

The police hunt, the communique said, was "a check up on suspect aliens, some of whom were believed to be planning to cross into Belgium to carry out criminal activities."

FIRST REPORTS

First reports had said that Klare, from Hamburg, was accused of stealing secret documents from the headquarters of the North Atlantic Powers at Fontainebleau, France.

The documents were reported to deal with the construction of aerodromes in East Belgium for Western Allied forces.

But tonight the police said no secret documents had been found on Klare when he was brought to Brussels for interrogation. They did not announce any specific charges against the German.—Reuter.

31 Members Of The Mau Mau Sent To Prison

Nairobi, Nov. 13. In a special court for Mau Mau cases in Nairobi today, 31 Kikuyus caught at "an oath-taking ceremony" in Kilambu were gaoled for terms from one to three years.

Two women were acquitted. Five of the accused acted as guards while the ceremony was in progress, it was stated in evidence.

All the accused were found to be members of the Mau Mau.

The 49 Kikuyu prisoners, detained as suspected members of the Mau Mau in the neighbouring colony of Tanganyika, are expected to arrive at Namanga customs post on the Kenya-Tanganyika border tomorrow.

They will be handed over to the Kenya police.

Twenty tribesmen were arrested when a Mau Mau meeting was discovered last night in the Thika district.

A young Kikuyu girl was dragged from her hut and forced to take the oath, the police said.

SITUATION SURVEY

In a survey of the situation for the past week, a government spokesman said the roundup of cattle last Monday in three Kikuyu sub-locations, south of Nyeri, had taken place because the Provincial Commissioner deemed the inhabitants to be hostile to the government. This action was taken "in accordance with the provisions of the Special Districts Ordinance."

He added that a quasi-judicial inquiry had begun. Police posts are being lengthened in all Kikuyu reserves and intensive policing of tribal areas on a permanent basis "is being speeded up to the utmost extent," the Kenya government announced today.

MORE POLICE POSTS

The present total of fifty police posts in Kikuyu locations, manned by one or two European officers, will be greatly increased in the next few months, and European volunteers are being recruited for police duties in the reserves.

The spokesman said the present concentration of African police in three Kikuyu districts—Kilambu, Fort Hall and Nyeri—would enable African police to start new police posts as soon as they were ready for occupation.

An official statement said an attempt was made to murder a European couple in a district of Kenya last night. A houseboy was slightly wounded when a shot was fired in the general direction of the intruder.

A group of white hunters and trackers operating in the Aberdare range ambushed a party of five Africans on the moorlands early today. A government spokesman said the Africans—three youths and two women—

were travelling east into the heart of the Aberdare jungle area, and were carrying good. It is believed that this is one of a number of parties who are forming lines of communication for the Kikuyus who fled to the dense jungle area, after the emergency began.

A group of expert white hunters, trackers and game wardens are penetrating into the Aberdare range to investigate the movements of the Kikuyus who fled there. Reports today say that they are being slowed down by heavy rain.—Reuter.

Drummond Murder Echo

Digne, France, Nov. 13. Gustave Dominiol, 32-year-old farmer, told a court today he heard the shots last summer that killed British diet expert Sir Jack Drummond and his wife and child, but did nothing about it.

He also told the court that at 5 a.m., when he went out to inspect his farm here in Southern France, he found 11-year-old Elizabeth Drummond mourning and saw her left arm move.

Dominiol is charged with failing to go to the aid of a person in danger. If convicted, he could get up to three years in prison and a fine of as much as 500,000 Francs (\$1,400).

The court postponed judgment for a week.

The Drummonds were murdered as they camped by the roadside here in the Southern Alps last August.

Dominiol told the court he saw the Drummonds set up camp the afternoon of August 4, and that at 1 o'clock the next morning he heard shots which he recognised as coming from an army carbine. He said he had turned to his wife and said "Something is happening to the English."

He said that when he discovered Elizabeth's body the next morning, he had stopped a motor cyclist on the road and told him to alert the police.

Police have failed to find the killer despite three months of intensive investigation. —Associated Press.

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Plot By Reds In Thailand

Bangkok Releases Details

Bangkok, Nov. 13. Thailand's anti-Communist bill became law today, it was announced tonight.

The Government bill, proposed by Police General Phao Sriyanond, Interior Minister and Chief of Police, in the National Assembly this morning, passed all three readings and was promulgated into law after the National Assembly adjourned at 6 p.m.

In proposing the bill, General Phao claimed that confessions made by the persons arrested in the recent round-up disclosed that both Russian and Communist China were involved in the recent plot aiming at overthrowing Thailand's constitutional monarchy on December 31.

General Phao told the National Assembly there was evidence showing that the four plotters for Russia to be the first nation to recognise "the new Communist government" if the coup had succeeded.

According to the plotters' plan the King would be arrested and made to proclaim by radio the end of the monarchy.

KILLINGS PLANNED

The police chief said details of the plot, decided at a recent Peking conference, provided for killing top Government officials. The anti-Communist law promulgated today defines Communist acts as those aiming at:

1. Overthrowing of the democratic regime having the King at the head of the nation, 2. Changing the economic system of the nation, aiming at transferring of private property into the Government without compensation, and 3. Forcibly inducing persons to work for Communist objectives already defined.

Crimes against the law are punishable from five years to life imprisonment. It is also a crime for a person failing to report crimes against the anti-Red law. The police announced that at present 53 persons are being held. Names of these held will be announced periodically.—United Press.

Food Shortage Warning To U.S.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 13. Two-thirds of the world's population are under-nourished because of a mounting shortage, the Wisconsin Academy of General Practice was told last night.

Dr. A. J. Carlson, 78, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at the University of Chicago, said:

"The United States faces the not-so-distant day when, engulfed by over-population and resulting food shortage, we will become an under-nourished as China and India."

"If we multiply like rabbits, we may have to live and die like rabbits. Humanity must find a means of keeping the world from raising more and more people, only to starve to death."—Associated Press.

Philip Murray Buried

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13. Philip Murray, who won the title of labour's statesman and brought the CIO to its greatest strength, was buried here today.

High figures in Government, labour and industry mixed with working men and women to fill St. Paul's Cathedral to its 3,000 capacity for last rites. An estimated 10,000 others watched the funeral procession—150 chartered limousines and scores of private cars—wind its way to and from the Cathedral.

Mr Murray's death on Sunday in a San Francisco hotel room caused a delay in the CIO's plans to open its 14th Constitutional Convention in Los Angeles next Monday. Mr Murray had headed the CIO as President for 12 years.—Associated Press.

"CREEPING BOYCOTT" BY ARAB STATES AGAINST GERMAN FIRMS STARTS

Bonn, Nov. 13.

The Arab States have already imposed an unofficial "creeping boycott" on West German firms.

They have cancelled contracts worth millions of dollars in an effort to force the Bonn Government to scrap its agreement to pay reparations to Israel, a spokesman for German industrial associations reported today.

While the Arab League is still withholding formal announcements of measures it intends against Germany, contracts are already being cancelled at a rate of at least six a day, the spokesman said.

"The pinch is on and it is getting worse," he added, "and it

is not only in the Middle East. It is already evident in Pakistan. Furthermore, it is not unlikely that the Arabs will carry out their threats to force a boycott all the way around to Indonesia."

He gave this report: Where the Germans are being forced out, competitors are rushing in—especially the Russians.

REVERSED TREND

German salesmen say Russian commercial agents are busy throughout the Arab countries trying to match up contracts lost by German firms.

A Japanese delegation is also reported to be touring these countries offering low prices. Communist East German, Austrian and British commercial missions are extremely busy.

Many of the markets Germany gained in the Middle East in recent years were taken from the British. Now there is a reversal, and German commercial agents are sending back anguished reports.

This has put pressure on Bonn. The agreement to pay Israel \$775,000,000 worth of goods in partial restitution for Nazi wrongs to the Jews, signed in September, is expected to come up for Parliamentary ratification near the end of the year.

ADENAUER'S STAND Lobbyists for industries which have lost Middle East contracts are turning pressure on the legislators to vote against ratification.

The pressure got so heavy that the Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, felt it necessary to broadcast to the nation last night a reminder that restitution to the Jews is a moral obligation and that there is something higher than good business.

The Chancellor hoped that especially the German businessmen will not close their eyes to this.

He reiterated that his Government intended to keep its word to Israel and reject Arab claims that the payments would increase Israeli war potential and upset the balance of power in the Middle East.—Associated Press.

Suspicious Of Russia From

The Start

Washington, Nov. 13. The wartime Polish Government in exile blamed Russia for the killing of 15,000 Polish officers as soon as the Germans announced the discovery of their graves in 1943. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who headed the Government, said today.

The Poles were convinced of Russia's guilt because she had reported that the officers were released though the Polish underground could find no trace of them.

Mr Mikolajczyk testified before a special House Committee investigating the killings in Katyn Forest, in Western Russia.

The Committee has said that the Russians committed them. Moscow has accused the Nazis. The Polish Government in exile in 1943 demanded an investigation by the International Red Cross. Moscow then broke off relations with the exiled regime in London and set up a pro-Communist interim government.—Reuter.

Protecting Power

Berne, Nov. 13. Switzerland has undertaken to protect the interests of Australia and South Africa in Persia. Following requests from the two governments the Swiss Legation in Teheran received approval from the Persian Government yesterday.—Reuter.

Britain And The Pacific Council

London, Nov. 13.

The Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, today agreed to consider a proposal that he should try to ensure consultation between NATO Foreign and Defence Ministers, and the Pacific Council recently set up by the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Henderson had said that both the NATO agreement and the Pacific Pact were regional arrangements, authorised by the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of peace, and hence it was vitally important that the closest possible consultation should take place at ministerial level between the governments concerned.—Reuter.

Britain To Keep Troops In Germany

London, Nov. 13.

Britain will propose maintaining its armed strength in West Germany at the present level of six divisions during 1953.

A review of the strength of British units in West Germany forms part of the British reply to the Atlantic Pact Organisation questionnaire.

Though considerably delayed, this reply is now expected to be handed to NATO headquarters in Paris during the week-end.

Delay in submitting the British reply to the NATO questionnaire, submitted to all 14 member Governments for answer by August 21st, has been mainly due to the decision to base it on a fundamental reassessment of strategy by the present Conservative Government—still hardly completed.

The absence of a reply from Britain to the NATO questionnaire has been mentioned as a possible reason for postponing the ministerial meeting of the NATO Council fixed for December 15 in Paris.

The permanent NATO Council, it is understood, is meeting shortly to consider the postponement question.

Replies to the NATO questionnaire, which covers the provisional defence targets of member countries in the coming year, are still outstanding from Portugal, Turkey and Luxembourg.—Reuter.

NEW ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

Tokyo, Nov. 13.

The Government survey ship Tonan Maru 47 tons, today reported it had discovered two new-born islands in the area where the Myojin reef appeared September 17 as a result of submarine volcanic explosions.

The reports said one of the islands was smoldering heavily but was not erupting.

Myojin reef disappeared after a week.—Reuter.

Surprise Move By Taipei

Backs Japanese Bid For UN Membership

United Nations, Nov. 13.

Japan's bid for membership in the United Nations got surprise help from Nationalist China today.

Dr George K. C. Yeh, Taipei Foreign Minister, spoke in support of Japan's application during the Assembly debate.

"Let me refer to another example of non-co-operation on the part of the Soviet Union and her satellites," he told delegates. "As we know, a number of peace-loving nations have failed in their application for membership in the United Nations."

"I have in mind especially Italy, Libya and Japan—States which are fully prepared to accept the obligations contained in the Charter."

"Take the case of Japan. After a period of Allied occupation accompanied by a programme of demoralisation, Japan is today in a position to join with other peace-loving nations as a stabilising factor in the Far East. But she is denied admission."

The Japanese United Nations observer, Taro Ushiroku, was in the Assembly Hall when Dr Yeh spoke.

"We are very grateful to the Chinese Foreign Minister," he said. "The United Press said I did not suppose he would go so far on our behalf."

FIRST TIME

Mr Ushiroku said he was notified in advance by a member of the Chinese delegation that Dr Yeh would speak about Japan's application, but he was surprised and delighted at the strong position the Foreign Minister took.

"This is the first time in this Assembly session that anyone has spoken specifically in favour of Japanese membership. We have been expecting to hear something like this from some delegation. But the most we heard until today were speeches favouring general approval of all those countries which have applications pending."

The Japanese observer said Dr Yeh's remarks introduced a new era of co-operation between China and Japan in world affairs.

"Since the peace treaty was signed between the two countries, China has shown she intended to support Japan not only in the United Nations but in other matters as well."—United Press.

Van Houtte Government Given Vote

Brussels, Nov. 13.

Belgium's All-Catholic Government tonight scored a victory when an opposition "no confidence motion" was defeated in the Senate by 14 votes.

The motion, moved by the Socialist and Liberal opposition, urged the Government to resign and call for new general elections because, it said, the Government had lost the support of the people.

The opposition motion was lodged because recent municipal elections had shown a swing away from the Roman Catholic Government Party, the Social Christians.

M. Jean Van Houtte's Government holds a majority of seven in the Senate and four in the Lower House.

The opposition claimed that, following Catholic losses in last month's municipal elections, M. Van Houtte's Government had lost its slender majority in Parliament. They contended that in the elections, for which no overall official results are available, only 43 per cent of the electors voted Catholic. Voting today was 90 for the Government and 76 against.—Reuter.

Russians' Visit To Britain

London, Nov. 13.

Twelve Russian writers and concert artists are expected to arrive soon for a three-week nationwide tour as guests of the British-Soviet Friendship Society.

They will include the composer and pianist, Dmitri Kabalovsky; the President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, A.V. Palladin, and the authors, Konstantin Simonov and A. Fedin.—Reuter.

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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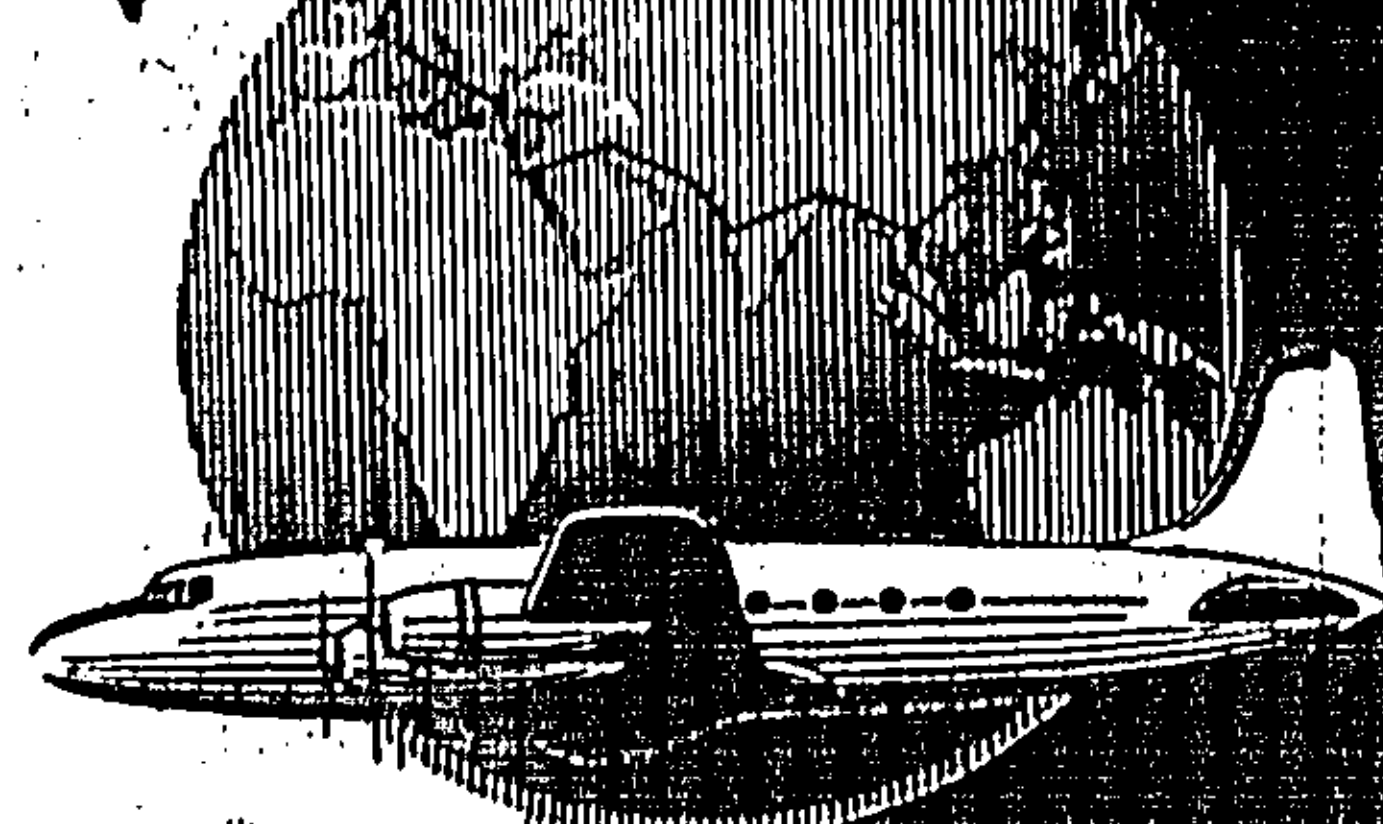
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DON IDDON'S POST-ELECTION DIARY

Ike Isn't A Captive Of Any Man Or Group

New York. I turn out that everyone I know was absolutely convinced Dwight Eisenhower was going to win all the time — and by a landslide. It appears that they have been telling me this for months, and insisting poor Adlai Stevenson hadn't a chance and was wasting his time running.

The curious thing is that I have no recollection of my friends telling me anything of the sort. I do remember, of course, telling everyone I know that it was a certainty for Eisenhower and that Stevenson would get massacred, but, strangely, my friends don't remember these confident forecasts either.

You'll forgive this rather lighthearted approach to the aftermath of the Presidential Election, but almost everyone here is not only lighthearted but lightheaded.

Passion is spent

WE have been so dazed by non-stop television that we are myopic, and grope around town blindly. We are shaken now that the great wind has blown. All passion is spent. The vast silence, with the campaign oratory over and polling returns no longer screaming at us, is overwhelming.

Only a ferocious little band of radicals retain their energy. They stalk Manhattan muttering: "Watch out for the apple-pollers. Get ready for the soup kitchens." But the sensible, sane American isn't taking these chilling prophecies too seriously.

I would say that this is a happy land today, well satisfied with the results of the election, looking forward to new leadership, a fresh approach, and a vigorous, confident administration free of scandal and slander.

What is obviously not realised is that Eisenhower had to undo his party, the Republicans, make them form ranks and get behind him to win a great victory.

I don't think we or anyone else will have much reason to complain. When I toured with Eisenhower I heard him say over and over again: "Isolationism is dead. It's finished. It's no longer an issue. We need the rest of the world and we need it desperately. Without it we could not survive." He said this in New York and he said it in Pittsburgh. He shouted it in Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, the Middle West, and the Far West.

May visit Europe

I cannot accept Stevenson's charge that Eisenhower trimmed his views according to his geographical position. It is true he allied himself with Taft, but without Taft the Republican campaign would probably have been crippled. Eisenhower is accustomed to marshalling all sorts of forces to win battles. It's his habit and his nature, and he followed both in this campaign.

With the victory won he will not be sitting down with Senator Joseph McCarthy or strolling down Michigan Boulevard with Colonel McCormack.

What the British can expect from the Eisenhower Administration is the utmost co-operation, aid, and understanding. It wouldn't surprise me in the least if Eisenhower makes a journey to Europe after his trip to Korea. He believes in personal on-the-spot study, inspection, and consultation. He is likely to be as much out of the White House as in it during his term of office.

What is certain is that he will surround himself with a Cabinet of the highest calibre. There will be no "government by proxy" in Washington, as there sometimes has been. There will be men such as Paul Hoffman and we have no greater, more sincere friend than Hoffman. Thomas E. Dewey, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower can pick and choose as he wishes.

His victory has been a tremendous personal triumph. If you study the results you will see that it was the General, not the party, which made the great

sweep. A lesser man than Eisenhower, and the Republicans might have been in sackcloth and ashes again.

It was Eisenhower's original hope to be above party, and possibly to win nomination by the acclamation of both Republicans and Democrats. That hope vanished. Eisenhower had to fight hard for nomination, had to fight hard in the campaigning.

To say that he's a captive of any man or group is nonsense. There were no deals, tricks, or double play. Ike won on his own warm, glowing personality. He hit the bull's-eye when he made Korea the major issue of the campaign — which, it was, he was greatly assisted by the people's weariness with a party which had been 20 years in office and had grown tired and possibly corrupt; on the people's resentment over high taxes and high prices; but this was the real victory.

Big problems

ONCE he assumes office (after the irritating and outdated interregnum of two months) he faces big problems. The Senate is only Republican by a two-vote margin, so there can be no steamroller legislation, except perhaps during the traditional honeymoon. And he will be taking over leadership of a nation which has a penetrating fear of a recession, even a depression.

The financial writers today are saying that whoever had won — Stevenson or Eisenhower — would have had to grapple with a falling-off in trade, a slump, Eisenhower plans to meet this threatened decline with a Government which will have a strong representation of business men.

The New Deal and the Fair Deal rode the wave of power hostile and suspicious to business big and little. Eisenhower enters the White House with business's blessing. And judging by the huge popular vote, the biggest in history, he has the blessing of millions of union members too, if not of the unions themselves.

It is the arrogant Labour bosses, the union chieftains, who are having just Tuesday, not the union rank and file. Stevenson himself admits this.

The gifted leader of the defeated Democrats emerges

from this battle with great prestige. He fought a magnificent campaign. There has rarely been a more literate, scholarly, eloquent man in politics than Adlai Stevenson. It was the who was the first to pay tribute to the man who rolled the landslide over him.

Stevenson's career in national and international politics has just begun. As an enlightened leader of the Opposition he will be an asset to competent government in Washington. The Democrats are fortunate to have him. Eisenhower would have annihilated a lesser man. As it is, he has won a mighty triumph which calls not for British suspicions but British congratulations.

Footnote: How much better to vote behind the cloth curtain than live behind the iron one.

MAMIE, AMERICA'S NEW FIRST LADY

By Newell Rogers

SHE greets people with an affectionate "Hi" and — until now — has said: "Just call me Mamie" — this new First Lady of the land, Mamie Doud Eisenhower.

She looks forward to the White House for one basic reason — to see more of her husband there than she has since their return from France.

She is fair, with laughing blue eyes, and her brown hair is greying. She is 56 today. She tries to shun sweets and cakes to keep her weight at 9 st. 12 lb. She is 5 ft 4 in. tall.

HAIR IN BANG

She has worn her hair in a bang for 30 years — "because I have a very high forehead and they cut it up." She has a "pert" nose and short upper lip.

She uses pale nail varnish and little make-up.

She speaks rapidly, smiles readily, gestures generously and bursts out frequently with "My Godfrey."

She says that in the White House it will be only more of the same, of being an army officer's wife — "Just a case of playing the wife again, entertaining people and meeting people."

She has a great talent for friendship and warm-heartedness. She likes people and parties. She also likes quiet rather than the radio and T. V. She has never made a speech, does not pretend to know politics, and dislikes publicity.

She will replace Mrs. Bess Truman's bridge club in the White House with double deck Canasta sessions. She would rather play Canasta than eat.

She made close friends of Canasta playing Ruth Butcher, wife of Eisenhower's wartime aide in Britain, and Mary Allen, wife of George Allen (Allen, a businessman, is called "The White House Jester" because he could make his old friend President Truman roar at jokes. Now he probably will be often at the White House to make President Eisenhower roar.)

She likes orange juice and eggs and bacon for breakfast, a sandwich or salad for lunch, chicken or steak for dinner.

She will find a use for Truman's White House piano — she plays by ear for her own amusement only.

She has no hobbies or special talents.

Her favourite pastime is baby-sitting with her three grandchildren, David 4, Barbara Ann 3, Susan Elaine, nine months, whose father Major John Eisenhower, is in Korea.

She was alone when her first son Doud Dwight was born.

ROSE AND GREEN
She married Lieutenant Dwight Eisenhower on July 1, 1916.

She is thrifty with a dollar, a job learned on army posts, often buys clothes by mail, and handles the family finances.

She likes black, dark blue, or green dresses "because gayer colours don't do a thing for me." She also loves frilly pink knitted bed-jackets.

GETS ALONG

She gets along easily with other women — an art learned on army posts with army wives. She is not, according to herself, as good a cook as her husband, whose charcoal-broiled steaks with butter and garlic sauce are famous.

She will see that there is a White House kitchen nook where he can make his equally famous vegetable soup.

She will revive Sunday night suppers in the White House — an unbreakable army post custom.

She chooses rose and green as her favourite colours for rooms, and likes to decorate furniture with yellow for sunlight. Her White House bedroom will be mauve when she moves there next January, but not for long.

She smokes an English type cigarette. She drank old-fashioned (Bourbon whisky, orange peel bitters, water and ice), until her doctor asked her to quit a few months ago after he heard a heart murmur.

She often calls her husband "Baby" and the usually calls her "Darling."

The Old Masters Were Given A Star Look

From WILLIAM HAMSHER

Luebeck. Now let Lother Malskatt, refugee from East Prussia, himself tell how he hoodwinked the art critics.

Herr Malskatt lives on an island, a hermit among woods along the Soviet Zone border, up by Luebeck.

"Traces of work 600 years old," said Herr Malskatt to me, "I found a few scratches, which I thought could be worked up into the pattern of a feathered turkey."

"Even when somebody argued that turkey were known in Europe until Columbus found some in America, they said—these critics—that Nordic Germans must have brought back turkeys from earlier explorations."

"But it was all my own work. So far as I am concerned, there never was any turkey on any wall."

On another "restoration" job Herr Malskatt took to producing "old masters." "It all came so easy," he explained.

The man who is alleged to have marketed these finds is a well-known art dealer with customers all over Europe (no in America are searching their stocks for Old Masters by Malskatt. Wall scratches in Schleswig and Luebeck are being examined under the microscope also.

"I just had to get all this off my chest to free my conscience," said Herr Malskatt.

He thinks that over the years, he has produced "scores and scores" of paintings which have been attributed to famous artists.

The names listed in his confession read like a catalogue of the art world — Rembrandt, Degas, Matisse, Picasso and many others.

So if you have a Rembrandt in the house, better take a closer look at it.

When he wanted a model, Malskatt took along a postcard portrait of Hansi Knolck, the pert, shapely "blonde Gretchen" of Bavarian film comedies. And with an appropriate hair-style, he painted Hansi on the wall of the choir.

Other figures, too, he supplied. "When I was short of saints I worked from old pictures, torn from books. I just painted in Rasputin—the mad monk of the Czar's court—and Genghis Khan, the Mongol scourge of God. All with haloes."

The work finished, the 700th anniversary of the church was celebrated with pomp and ceremony. Chancellor Adenauer and a group of top German officials were there, and everybody admired the wall paintings. They echoed the critics' judgment that it was all fine work, fourteenth century, just brought to perfection by a 19th restoration.

At that time the experts pronounced judgment. "Five hundred years old, at least," they said. "Fine work."

So it was decided to restore them.

Stop carping

THE attitude of some of the British, as reported here, nonplusses and rather hurts our friends. My next-door neighbour waved a copy of the New York Times in front of my face this morning and said: "I don't get it — what's wrong with them over there?" The New York Times headlines said: "Britons Nervous About Eisenhower. They're Less Sure About Him as a Politician — Churchill Sends Congratulations."

I said: "I wouldn't worry too much about that — all the British, with a few possible exceptions, like Ike, and events will prove it."

But there has been a flow of dispatches from Britain, and Europe as a whole, about Eisenhower's deals and disappointments, and, if I may make a suggestion this is a good time to stop carping and complaining. Dwight Eisenhower is still the same Ike, the man who led the Western World to victory, the great, good friend of Britain.

But now it seems as if the police, not the art experts, will have the last word.

The RAF came into it, too. When they raided Luebeck, North German port, in 1942, fiery fragments ignited the thirteenth century St Mary's Church. The heat flaked off coatings on the walls of the choir which had accumulated through the centuries. And cleaning-up brought to light fragments of murals.

At that time the experts pronounced judgment. "Five hundred years old, at least," they said. "Fine work."

So it was decided to restore them.

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ALL MEMBERS are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards, H. MISA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th Oct., 1952.

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1952.

NO TAX REDUCTION JUST YET?

Cleveland, Nov. 13.

Senator Styles Bridges (Re-

publican, New Hampshire),

ranking minority member of the

Senate Appropriations Com-

mittee, says tax reductions are

not likely before 1954.

In an interview last night, he

said the new Republican Con-

gress should be able to balance

the Budget next year, but tax

cuts will not come until the

following year.

Senator Bridges, criticizing

the Administration's foreign

policies, said that mutual aid

should be a "two-way street."

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Onward For
"PEI HO" In Port Nov. 14	Japan	
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Dec. 4	Yokohama & Kobe	
Homebound For		
"FALAISE" In Port Nov. 15	N. Africa & Europe	
"ST-MARCOU" Keelung Nov. 17	N. Africa & Europe	
"HONGKONG" Hongkong Nov. 19	N. Africa & Europe	
"PEI HO" Dec. 7	N. Africa & Europe	
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Dec. 15	Marseilles via Manila	

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For freight to Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
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—via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.
—via Djibouti to Madagascar.
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EVERETT ORIENT LINE

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"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Nov. 24 from Singapore.
Sails Nov. 25 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives Dec. 9 from Manila.
Sails Dec. 10 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment
Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

M.S. "STAR ALCYONE"

Loading Nov. 12 for Bangkok, Colombo, Cebu, Kharasmah, Basrah & Bahrain.
Sails Nov. 14

M.S. "NORDSTJERNAN"

Arrives Nov. 21 from Japan.
Sails Nov. 22 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharasmah, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment
Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Formosan Economic Policy Attacked

Taipei, Nov. 13.

The Nationalist Press today continued attacking the Government's "unsound" economic policy. The Press alleged that it is "evil" for the Government to land protection to certain industries at the expense of the people's welfare and attempt to increase production by means of exercising the "austerity movement."

The Financial and Economic Monthly, commenting in its November issue, said, "All effects resulting from unwieldy protection of industries in the island will tend to endanger economic stability and cause undue sufferings to consumers."

The magazine declared that the protective policy will undoubtedly lead to high prices for those protected commodities at home and consequently it will only benefit a few "privileged industrialists" and let the general consuming public suffer.

The journal pointed out that due to the unsound economic policy, Taiwan's present production is already meeting a stalemate in the foreign market and godowns here are being flooded with huge supplies of exportable goods with no outlet in view.

Under such circumstances, the journal asked, is it the best policy to force people here to further tighten their belts for the sake of increasing such output?

And how much can the people really save that it may be deemed as helpful and vindictive to the cause?
In conclusion, it blamed the responsible Government officials for allegedly "neglecting blazer issues at stake by hanging on to smaller matters which at the end may not be far-reaching enough to remove our economic ills."
—United Press.

Egypt's Offer To Malaya

Singapore, Nov. 13.

Malaya has been offered facilities to set up factories in Egypt to manufacture rubber and tin goods, the British-owned newspaper Singapore Free Press reported today.

The paper said the offer was made yesterday by Mr. Abdel Salam Mohamed El Minawi, the Egyptian Commercial Attaché at the Embassy in New Delhi.

Mr. Minawi was going to Singapore to attend a rice conference. He said facilities were being given to help industrialise Egypt.

Malayan investors would be allowed to own 51 per cent of the capital and to send the profits abroad, he said.—Reuter.

Metal Market

New York, Nov. 13.

Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exceptions:
Beryllium (10-12 per cent) per ton, \$48-47.
Lead, common, New York, per lb. 14.00 cents.
Scrap lead, F.O.B. per ton (heavy soft) \$11.25-11.75.—United Press.

Decline In Jap Textile Exports

Tokyo, Nov. 13.
Japanese textile leaders estimate that Japan will export less than 800,000,000 yards of cotton textiles this year.
In the first 10 months of this year, Japanese cotton piece-goods shipments totalled 600,000,000 yards—25 per cent below the total shipped by the end of October last year.—United Press.

Giant Copper Mine

Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 13.

The biggest underground copper mine in the U.S. is being sunk into the desert slopes overlooking San Pedro Valley, 50 miles northwest of here.

Only Anaconda's underground workings at Chiquicamata, Chile, will be greater anywhere in the world.

The Reconstructive Finance Corporation has granted the San Manuel Copper Corporation the biggest business loan the Government agency has ever made—\$94,000,000. The money, along with private capital raising the total to \$114,000,000, will be used to bring an estimated 500,000,000 tons of ore valued at \$2,000,000,000 to the surface.

The ore is expected to boost the nation's defence-needed copper output by eight per cent and increase production of molybdenum by 16 per cent. It will take three years to get into full production. During that time, 1,800 houses will go up for the men who will build the mine. A new town that will eventually have a population of 7,500 will appear on the barren desert.

A crushing mill will be constructed to concentrate about 30,000 tons of ore a day, each ton containing about 16 pounds of copper. A smaller mill will go up to reduce the concentrate to almost pure copper and molybdenum. The actual refining will be done in the East. The Government is expected to buy a large part of the output.

TWO MASSES

San Manuel is a subsidiary of the Magna Copper Company which has been producing copper at Superior, Arizona, since 1911.

A red hill that stands out on the desert floor like a beacon marks the vast ore deposit. From the hill area the mining company expects to take 140,000,000 pounds of copper and 6,000,000 pounds of molybdenum a year for the next 50 years.

In 1943, when America needed more copper, the U.S. Bureau of Mines drilled beneath the red hill and found a 300,000-ton ore body.

Magna took over drilling in 1945. It found there were two masses of ore totalling about 500,000 tons. The project was abandoned because the ore was considered of inferior quality. The Korean war gave more copper. Magna was requested to provide the Government with additional facts on the San Manuel area.

Wesley P. Goss, Vice-President and General Manager of Magna, jumped into the situation two months after United Nations troops moved into Korea. He spent \$10,000,000 proving to his company and the Federal Government that the San Manuel copper could be mined profitably. The company requested an RFC loan of \$122,288,000.

QUALITY HIGHER

Without waiting for the loan to be granted Magna bought 82 patented and five unpatented mining claims, including the red hill; it took over 135 local mining claims under lease from the State, and bought 20,358 acres of agricultural and grazing land for the plant and town site.

Some 130 men were established at the mine site. The No. 1 shaft was sunk into the red hill. It went down to 1,643 feet. The No. 2 shaft, half mile to the east, was completed this year to a depth of 2,075 feet.

At present the best mine shafts can lift only about 15,000 tons of ore per day. San Manuel ore must be removed in almost double the quantity so twin shafts will be sunk. Drifts, or tunnels, will be cut to the heart of the ore body. Ore will flow by gravity to underground railway trucks.

Lateral drifts now being cut are reported to have shown that the ore is higher in quality than at first thought. Drifting, diamond drilling and skimming have increased the present ore reserves to 111,876,000 tons of oxide ore and 367,624,000 tons of sulphide ore.—Associated Press.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, Nov. 13.
Japanese bonds "A" (4.5 per cent) 91 1/2
"B" (4.5 per cent) 91 1/2
"C" (4.5 per cent) 91 1/2
"D" (4.5 per cent) 91 1/2
"E" (4.5 per cent) 91 1/2
Consols 90 1/2
—United Press.

Argument In U.S. Over Higher Industry Profits

New York, Nov. 13.

American labour, management and the consumer are drawn into another three-way dispute—wages versus profits versus prices. Which should get the benefit of increased productivity? American industrial supremacy has been built on this boast: When an American worker puts in an hour on the job he produces more than any other worker. That is productivity—or output per man hour—and it has gone up over the years, sometimes in one industry and sometimes in another.

The new battle beginning is over how to divide the fruits of this increased output of goods per amount of human energy expended.

How much to labour in the form of yearly increases in wages for increased output?

How much to industry in the form of profits and dividends for supplying the management and new machines and taking the risks?

And how much to the consumer in the form of lower prices? With the cost of living at a record high, the public suspects it is low man on the scale.

Many companies are facing demands now for a built-in annual productivity increase in labour contracts. The Government's Wage Stabilisation Board was reported almost ready last June to set an over-all formula for such an increase—between two and three per cent for all industries. It ran into Congressional opposition and is now rumoured about ready to discard the idea.

NOT OFFICIAL

But productivity as a wage determinant is here to stay, according to a 98-page study issued by the management consulting firm, Fisher, Rudge and Neblett of New York and Los Angeles. It says companies had better find out quickly, if they can, what the productivity increase rate is in their industry and be ready to negotiate.

The trouble is, as the National Industrial Conference Board points out, that there are no official productivity figures for manufacturing as a whole. The U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics has estimates for 1939 to 1950 for about 20 industries. From these it estimates that the average gain in output for an hour worked is around two per cent a year.

The Conference Board, making tentative estimates of its own for all manufacturing between 1939 and 1949, shows output per man-hour gained an average of 1.4 per cent a year. In just one field, that of office personnel—of insurance companies, the gain in efficiency between 1940 and 1950 is put at 31 per cent by Devereux C. Joseph, President of the New York Life Insurance Co. He told the meeting of the Life Office Management Association in Atlantic City that most of this is due to the mechanisation of office work.

BIG VARIATION

The Fisher, Rudge and Neblett study also stresses management's contention that most of the productivity increase is due to more efficient machinery.

It also notes that the Bureau of Labour Statistics report on 20 industries shows that in one decade an increase of 186 per cent in productivity is shown by one industry, while a second had only one per cent, and a third lost 14 per cent in output per man-hour. Because of this variation, the study questions how valid any over-all national percentage figure would be.

Labour's argument for tying wage increases to productivity gains is this: Workers' standards of living should improve as the nation's economy continues to spread. Otherwise, the benefits of continued national growth will accrue solely to employers in the form of increased profits, while the employees' share dwindled proportionately.

The long-suffering public's side: Part at least of decreased costs through output gains should be passed along in the form of lower prices or in improved quality of goods and services.—Associated Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 13.

The tin market was steady this morning. Turnover was 55 tons including five tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin buyers 92 1/2
Spot tin sellers 92 1/2
Best tin duty 92 1/2
Three-months tin buyers 92 1/2
Three-months tin sellers 92 1/2
Settlement 92 1/2
—United Press.

Revised Land Plan In Taiwan

Taipei, Nov. 13.

The Nationalist Cabinet yesterday approved the revised "land to the tiller" programme which requires 1,800 million Formosan dollars (approximately U.S.\$100 million) to be carried out, according to Press reports.

The bill containing 34 articles is to be carried out on January 1, 1953. It approved by the Nationalist Legislative Yuan (Parliament) in time.

The main revisions of the 34-article bill, according to the "China News", provided:
1. Land to be retained by land owners both resident or absentee, is revised from one and a half hectares of first grade, to six hectares of poor grade, of water land, or three hectares of first grade to 12 hectares of poor grade of dry land.

2. The price for the requisition of land is to be estimated at two and a half times of the annual total yield of the respective grades of land.

3. Payment for requisitioned land will be effected in two portions: 50 per cent in public enterprises stocks and the other 50 per cent on land bonds as collateral.

4. Tenant farmers are entitled to pay in 10-year instalments for land they are allocated from the Nationalist Government.

CANNOT REFUSE

5. Unrequisitioned land may be purchased from the land owners after one year by the tenant farmers with a loan from the Nationalist Government. The land owner cannot refuse to sell the same to the tenants.

6. Land titled by hired hands may be leased to them, after the Nationalist Government requisitions the land from the owners.

7. The Nationalist Government is entitled to requisition the help of the village planning for industrial and business enterprises, or philanthropic and educational organisations.

The Nationalist Government, according to reports, will requisition 180,000 hectares of land on Formosa and acquire a total of 1,800 million Formosan dollars to finance the programme.

It hopes that 800 million Formosan dollars will be raised from the sale of public enterprises, and the rest to be furnished from American aid funds through the assistance of the Joint Commission of Rural Rehabilitation.—Reuter.

Licences For Imports Of Jap Textiles

Singapore, Nov. 13.

Applications for licences to import Japanese textiles in the first half of 1953 will receive quotas equal to about five per cent of their global imports in 1950 and 1951; it was officially stated yesterday.

The Controller of Exports and Imports, Mr. W. H. Walker, said that applications had also been renewed from 90 new Singapore firms.

They would get a quota, he said. The total Malayan quota for Japanese textile imports for the first half of 1953 is 40 million dollars.

A portion of this will be allotted to the Federation, another portion set aside for new Singapore businesses and the rest to the 301 applicants.—Reuter.

Copra Quotation

New York, Nov. 13.

Copra was quoted today at \$10.10 per short ton, asked (Coconut oil was quoted at 14 1/2 cents, pound, asked).—United Press.

BRITAIN AND AID TO ASIA

Constant Supply Maintained

London.

The British rearmament programme has in no way hindered the supply of equipment and technicians, under the Colombo Plan, to South-East Asian countries, said Mr. Geoffrey Wilson in London.

The question that had to be asked, he said, was whether work on the Colombo Plan would have gone ahead faster if there had been no rearmament programme. He did not think so; in fact, he believed there would have been full employment in Britain even without the present defence effort, and this rather than the prior demands of the rearmament programme, was the limiting factor in the supply of equipment and technical experts to South-East Asia.

Britain has played her full part, however, in the provision of technical assistance to the Colombo Plan countries. A "progress report" issued by the Commonwealth Relations Office shows that 44 posts have been filled by British specialists in recent months.

For example, two senior mechanical engineers are now working in India on the construction of power houses and dams for river irrigation and power schemes. A team, comprising an orthopaedic surgeon of world-wide repute, two physiotherapists and a technician has gone to India to help in the setting up of an orthopaedic department in a Delhi hospital. And an educationalist is helping to organise the Department of Industrial Administration and Business Management for the Indian Government's new Institute of Technology.

TRAINING IN U. K.

In Ceylon, an expert on aerial surveying is advising the authorities responsible for that country's planning and development programme, and an expert on oil burning travel is training Ceylonese engineers as part of a scheme to expand Ceylon's fishing industry.

The U. K. Government has also been asked to provide, under the Scheme, facilities in this country for training 613 students in technical or professional subjects. Of this total, facilities have been arranged for 249 trainees; some of them have completed their training and returned home, but the majority are still in Britain.

Among those who have completed their training are 12 Pakistani civil servants who spent five months studying administration.

Britain is also helping in the technical co-operation scheme by providing tools and instructional media for the training of men "on the spot". Examples of the help it has given, or will give, in this way are: machine tools, worth £35,000, for the new Indian Institute of Technology; training equipment, worth an estimated £100,000 for five proposed technical high schools in Pakistan; equipment for a thoracic surgery team which has been sent to Ceylon.

THE DIFFICULTIES

In addition, requests for equipment, estimated to cost up to £1,000,000, are at present under consideration.

The report concludes: "Technical experts are in demand all over the world, and there are many difficulties in the way of finding suitable men or teams of men for particular projects. To overcome this difficulty, in certain cases, the United Kingdom Government has offered to consider requests under the Scheme for the services of British firms or of consulting engineers or other technical consultants. A number of such requests have been received, some of them relating to major projects, and negotiations on them are at the moment in progress with the Indian, Pakistan and Ceylon Authorities."

Mr. Wilson said that although the Scheme has been extended for an extra four years, no need for extra funds, above the £5,000,000 originally subscribed by various Commonwealth countries, has yet arisen.

MALAYAN RICE PLANTING

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 13.

To meet the present shortage of rice which is likely to continue with the progressive increase in population, the Federation Government has appointed a nine-man Rice Committee in an effort to accelerate the planting of rice in Malaya during the next three years.

The Committee will consider ways and means whereby the acreage planted and yield per acre can be materially increased within the next three years.—Reuter.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SAILINGS	To
"TITANIC" Nov. 18	Japan
"STRAAT MALAKKA" Nov. 18	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa & S. America
"TITANIC" Nov. 18	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Nov. 20	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Nov. 22	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 2	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 8	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 9	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 9	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 10	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 14	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 18	Japan
"TITANIC" Dec. 20	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 22	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Dec. 28	Japan
"TITANIC" Dec. 31	Japan
"TITANIC" Jan. 7	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Jan. 9	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa & S. America
"TITANIC" Jan. 10	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Jan. 14	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Jan. 16	Japan
"TITANIC" Jan. 20	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Feb. 3	Japan
"TITANIC" Feb. 9	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Feb. 11	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa & S. America
"TITANIC" Feb. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar

ARRIVALS

In Port	From
"TITANIC" Nov. 13	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa & S. America
"TITANIC" Nov. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TITANIC" Nov. 17	Japan

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M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" Dec. 2
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" Dec. 16

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" Nov. 18
M.S. "JEPPESEN MAERSK" Nov. 28
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" Dec. 18

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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$403,303.05. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
HONGKONG & YUEN TAI 1410
East Asia 140
INDUSTRIALS 225
Union 770
SINGAPORE 12
Waterfront 12
DOCK 12
N. P. Wharf 91
N. P. Wharf 2110 2100 2130
Provident 121 1220
Shui Kee 183 180 1800 180
Wheelock Dock 464 474 500 474

LAND, ETC.
H.K. Land (N) 91 0/8 575 5/8 575 5/8
H.K. Land (O) 91 0/8 575 5/8 575 5/8
S'hai Land 127 1/2 125 2000 120
Hurstville 127 1/2 125 2000 120

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C. Light (N) 0.40 0.50 1000 0.40
C. Light (O) 0.70 0.75 1000 0.70
Electric 2280 1000 2280
Telephone 1740 1715 400 1715
INDUSTRIALS 10 10 2000 10 10
Hops 20
S'hai 200 200 200 200
S'hai 200 200 200 200
S'hai 200 200 200 200
S'hai 200 200 200 200

NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Nov. 13.
Prices of rubber futures closed unchanged to 20 lower with sales totalling 84 contracts. Profit-taking and hedge selling dominated in mixed trading.

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 70 1/2
December 70 1/2
January 70 1/2
February 70 1/2
March 70 1/2
April 70 1/2
May 70 1/2
June 70 1/2
July 70 1/2
August 70 1/2
September 70 1/2
October 70 1/2
November 70 1/2
December 70 1/2
January 70 1/2
February 70 1/2
March 70 1/2
April 70 1/2
May 70 1/2
June 70

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1952.



JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Mysterious West

BY day his horizon was bounded by bleak ledgers in which he wrote column after column of figures.

Sometimes he was praised for his skill, sometimes he was reprimanded for a careless entry, but most of the time, he was neither eulogized nor praised; his work was just accepted, as it would have been from some mechanical ledger - entering device.

His name was Anthony, and he was a clerk in a City firm. Out of office hours, Anthony lived as full a life as the next man, and sometimes it was his pleasure to spend an evening roaming about the West End, dropping in here and there for a drink, and amusing himself by watching the antics of his fellow-men.

ON one such evening recently, Anthony ran into trouble. In a public-house near Piccadilly Circus, he ordered a drink, slipped a little of it, walked to the door, as a man might who wished to assure himself that all was in order outside, then strolled back towards his glass of beer on the counter.

Before he reached it, however, he was grabbed by an employee of the house and hustled into the street. There he protested loudly, and tried to regain admittance. He made such a noise about it, that presently two policemen arrived and arrested him for being drunk and disorderly. And as they led him off to the station, Anthony shouted wild accusations against a flower-seller who had been watching the goings-on with the greatest possible interest.

NEXT morning, from the dock in Bow Street, Anthony, an early-balding dark, intense man, pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, before Sir Laurence Dunn.

When the first policeman concerned in his arrest had told his story, Anthony said to him: "One of the glass-removers in the pub dragged me out. Is it not right that I addressed a complaint to you?"

"You said there was a lot of beer in the place and you hadn't had enough," the policeman said.

The public gallery laughed, and the court's usener glared then into silence. Anthony went into the witness-box.

"I went to the policeman to ask them to look into the way the glass-remover had taken me out of the pub," he said to Sir Laurence. "When I criticised their attitude, they arrested me."

"How did the flower-seller come into it?" the Chief Magistrate asked. He consulted his notes. "You seem to have said something about her 'commercialising the sale of flowers'."

"I think those flower-seller women stand there for reasons," said Anthony darkly. "I think the woman I spoke to would understand all right. Oh, yes, they pass words to the crows that hang about the Circus, and use their flowers for camouflage. That's what they're there for, those flower-girls."

HIS words seemed like an assault on the whole fabric of London's respectability. In the flower-girls of Piccadilly Circus were in reality a species of gangster's moll, Trafalgar Square's lions might prove, as likely as not, to conceal microphones hitched to enemy listening posts.

"I'm quite satisfied you'd had too much to drink, and behaved stupidly," Sir Laurence said. "Anything known?" he asked the gaoler.

"A man of the same age and name was here last September," the gaoler said.

"Was that you?" the Chief Magistrate asked Anthony.

"I can't remember," he answered.

"Well, unless this sort of thing has happened to you a good many times you would remember," Sir Laurence said.

THEY led Anthony out, and when his fine was paid, he was set free to return to his ledgers - to a bleak and drear world, perhaps, but safer than that of the bright mysterious West, where people followed simple occupations for dark and complex reasons.

French Push Forward In Indo-China

Phu Doan, Nov. 13. Rested French armoured forces renewed their knock-out drive against the Communist-led Vietminh today in a push along the supply road leading to the big rebel base of Yenbui, on the Red River.

Military sources said important caches of war materials were reported to be dotted along the route and the Reds were hastily leaving them behind.

Resistance in the first hours came mostly from snipers and local partisans. Colonel Dodelier, French commander of "Operation Lorraine" which has turned the tables on the Communists northwest of Hanoi, sent his forces northwest up Route 11 from this newly captured road junction at dawn. About 30 miles away lay Yenbui where the Reds launched their attack on French posts in Thai country and forced their withdrawal to the Black River.

The next sizeable town up Route 11 is Phu Yen, 20 miles away. Then the road ambles back toward Yenbui and the river, 80 miles northwest. It has been one of the main channels of Communist supplies from China.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE. Expert examination continued meanwhile on the huge Communist Phu Doan arsenal discovered three days ago—the largest ever seized from the Reds. Slacked in tiny struts but were thousands of rounds of artillery and mortar ammunition, bazookas and machine guns.

Among the booty were the first vehicles—an American truck and heavy Russian gas-driven lorry—and the first real artillery pieces captured from the Reds.

Some of the arms were Chinese made, others Russian and Czech, or from other Iron Curtain countries. So important was the dump considered that a special detachment guarded it all day while four patrols of Bearcat fighters and three B-26 light bombers dropped flares and strafed the surrounding country at night to prevent the Vietminh from sneaking back to destroy it.

Reports from the centre of Black River front west of Hanoi, indicated the Reds were massing near Moc Chau, their chief point of southern penetration. A French Army photographer was reported missing after a 14-man patrol which he accompanied was ambushed with only seven survivors. The French corporal leader of the patrol was taken to a bleak and drear world, perhaps, but safer than that of the bright mysterious West, where people followed simple occupations for dark and complex reasons.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Sure they've got sweeping machines, but did you ever see one that performed as pretty a job as I do?"

Too Late For Brain-Washing Communists Tell Banishee

When three banishees appealed against severity of sentences before Mr Justice Williams in the Appeal Court this morning they stated they had been detained by the Communists over the border and sent back.

One appellant declared that the Reds told him that his long residence in Hongkong had rendered it too late to have his brain washed.

Li Kwan said he had originally been deported before 1950 for opium smoking.

His Lordship remarked that the appellant had persisted in returning. "You have been given three months, six and four," the Magistrate probably got tired of all this and gave you one year," he added.

Appellant explained that his return this time was caused by a question raised by the Communists as to why he had been banished. When he told them he had been in Hongkong for over twenty years, the Reds informed him it would be difficult for them to introduce him to brain-washing. He was told to return to Hongkong as he was not possible to go to Macao direct from that place.

His Lordship said that appellant should have informed the Salkung Police that he was unable to leave and should have sought permission to go to Macao.

I was advised by the Magistrate to appear here. He noted that I clung to the bars of the dock so as not to be dragged down to the cells," said Li.

SENTENCE REDUCED. His Lordship said he could not accept that. However, he would reduce the sentence from a year to nine months.

Li replied, "I thank you, my Lord."

Chung Kwong, who claimed he wanted to go to Macao but was sent over the border where he was detained by the Chinese Reds was told by his Lordship that when he was first banished in 1948 there would have been no difficulty in going to Macao.

Mr Sneath said the appellant was sent out of the Colony on September 24 last.

Dismissing the appeal, the Judge remarked that sentence was quite reasonable in the circumstances.

Li Pu, who had a bad record for breaches of deportation orders, appealed against severity of sentence of nine months.

"You are a person who just wants to come back here, and I see no reason to interfere with the Magistrate's sentence," said the Judge in refusing leave to appeal.

Li said he was detained by the Communists from July 25 to August 12. He was born in French Indo-China and wished to return to Amam.

Melodious, Pleasing Concert

Conducted by Dr S. M. Bard, the Sino-British Orchestra gave an enjoyable concert last night at Queen's College. Despite the fact it was the fourth repeat performance there was a capacity audience.

The best part of the programme, which was sufficiently varied to include some light Western and Chinese vocals, came at the end with Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto No. 1 in G Minor, with Miss Caroline Braga at the piano. The Concerto gave much scope to the pianist to display her talent.

The orchestra having announced the opening theme, the piano immediately commanded attention with a bold passage of scales alternating with rippling scale passages. The interchange of balance continued throughout the Concerto. A dramatic trumpet fanfare brought to a close the first Movement.

One did wish, however, for a little more fire in the "Molto allegro con fuoco".

The violins were at their best in Mozart's Symphony No. 40, in G Minor. The rhythm was good and all the instruments achieved a fine ensemble.

All the orchestral numbers were very tuneful and pleasing, especially the "Menuetto" of the Symphony with its contrasting rhythm.

Mrs. Yeh's Chorus and Tang Wah-Tim's three songs completed the concert—Trene.

Cold Storage Cargo For Colony

The arrival of the Nellora from Australia next week with 305 tons of Refrigerated Cargo for Hongkong, (and 200 tons of Refrigerated Cargo for Japan), recalls that the refrigerating machinery, and cold storage chambers in this ship, and also in her sister ship, Eastern, were recently installed by the Taihook Dockyard & Engineering Co. Ltd., especially for the refrigerated cargo trade from Australia.

It is fitting that Hongkong's engineering skill, through the medium of Nellora and Eastern, reflects to the benefit and well-being of the Colony, and it is noteworthy that the refrigerated cargo supplies now being regularly brought forward by these two ships are for the consumption not only of the civilian population but also for the military forces stationed here.

On this voyage, Nellora is discharging in Hongkong about 200 tons of beef, 100 tons of meat, and butter, eggs, and cheese. Similar supplies may be expected to arrive by Nellora and Eastern regularly in the future.

CONVICTION ON IMMORAL CHARGE QUASHED BY APPEAL COURT

Allowing the appeal and quashing a conviction for living on the immoral earnings of a woman, Mr Justice Williams, Senior Puisne Judge, in the Appeal Court this morning, remarked that he was not satisfied that the evidence in this case was satisfactory enough for him to uphold the conviction.

Appellant was Suen King-yuk who appealed against conviction by Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central. Suen was given three months for living on the immoral earnings of a woman, Ma Fong-chan, over a period between February 1, 1951, and June this year.

Suen, who claimed that he had been falsely accused and wrongly convicted, said that on return after being banished he found that his wife was living at an hotel immorally. He did not approve, tried to prevent her, but did not succeed in contacting her. But certain information was conveyed to her, and having a grudge against him (Suen) she spread it to the Police and put up a story about himself and Ma Fong-chan. And this led to his imprisonment.

His Lordship remarked that the woman had given evidence that between February 1 and June the accused had visited her almost daily. On the other hand the accused had stated that he had been banished during a part of that period.

It was stated that accused was banished on January 29 this year and returned to Rennie's Mills three months later. He had previously been sentenced to three months on December 1, 1951.

WOMAN IN BOX. At the accused's request, Ma Fong-chan was called to the witness-box this morning.

In reply to the Judge, she said that she engaged a room in a boarding house last summer and claimed that what the accused had said about being in prison and away from the Colony was fictitious.

Referring to Mr G. R. Sneath, Crown Counsel, the woman admitted that she was living with the accused in an hotel in November last year, and towards the end of that month she departed at Shaukiwan Police Station that the accused had assaulted her. She did not describe him then as her husband but merely that they had co-habited.

Mr Justice Williams remarked that the dates did not appear in his notes except that the dates were contained in the charge. The Magistrate had apparently left the six dates on which the accused had visited her.

JUDGE'S COMMENT. Allowing the appeal, his Lordship commented—that the accused was originally charged with demanding money with menaces from the woman. He was remanded in custody for a few days and then the charge was withdrawn and altered to living on immoral earnings for a period between February 1, 1951, and June 25, 1952. He was remanded by the Magistrate from week to week for over a period and then the Court record stated that he was found guilty on the new charge.

No evidence was contained in the record to show if the accused had visited the woman daily. There would have been no statement and no evidence on which the appellant would have, perhaps, based his appeal as to what happened when the Magistrate on that occasion found him guilty, added the Judge.

His Lordship added that the Magistrate's note was to the effect that he had heard the evidence of the prosecution and without the accused giving evidence had found him guilty on October 24. The defendant was given no opportunity to present his answer to the charge.

A week later, the Magistrate, under certain powers which he possessed, reopened the case and he heard evidence of the woman, to the effect that for a period the defendant had visited her at the boarding house and demanded money from her almost every day. The woman lived there from July last year. There was no record that he had been visiting her since February, 1951.

There was evidence now on a matter which perhaps was not before the Magistrate that the accused had been in prison for two months and he was banished for three months. Thus he could not have visited her when he was away from the Colony and for the other reason that he was in prison.

LEGAL POINTS. Turning to the law, his Lordship said that there was no necessity for corroboration on a charge of demanding money with menaces but on a charge of living on the immoral earnings of a woman, the Magistrate should be cautious of accepting uncorroborated evidence of a woman.

If the evidence was correct that he had been visiting her then surely it would have been possible to produce some other witnesses in addition to the complainant. The accused had made a short statement denying the charge.

"I am not satisfied that the evidence in this case is satisfactory enough for me to uphold the conviction. I allow the appeal and the conviction is quashed."

When asked to give his reasons as to why he considered nine months sentence too severe for returning from banishment, Suen said he wished to abandon the appeal. He said he never complained about this sentence; he had really asked that if he were to be re-banished that he be sent to Macao and not to Chinese territory.

His Lordship ordered that the nine months imprisonment date from the day of sentence.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02, London Studio. 6.02, The Sino-British Orchestra conducted by George Melachrino with the Peter Knight Singers (BBC'S); 6.30, Cantata by Francis Poulenc; 6.45, Ma Fong-chan and S. K. Lee (Studio); 6.50, Organ Interlude; 7.00, Time Signal; 7.05, News and News Talk (Radio Relay); 7.10, Music in the Modern Manner; 7.45, Short Recital by the Sino-British Orchestra; 8.00, Weather Report; 8.05, Music for Dinner; 8.10, The Heritage of Britain; 8.15, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.20, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.25, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.30, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.35, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.40, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.45, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.50, The Sino-British Orchestra; 8.55, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.00, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.05, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.10, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.15, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.20, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.25, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.30, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.35, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.40, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.45, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.50, The Sino-British Orchestra; 9.55, The Sino-British Orchestra; 10.00, The Sino-British Orchestra; 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